Correspondence of The London Times. PALERNO, done 4. Yesterday, immediately after his interview with General Garibaldi, the Neapolitan General Lettina left again for Naples. He is expected to be back soon. As I told you be asked for Garibaldi's word of honor not to tell any one of the communication he had brought from Naples, so no one knows anything positive; but, from this going and coming to and from Naples, one cannot but conclude that the Neapolitan General came with proposals of negotiations, and went back with an answer. As they write at the same time from Naples that the intervention of the foreign Powers has been asked for, there may really be an intention on the part of the Neapolitan Government to come to some understanding.

saked for, there may really be an intention on the part of the Neapolitan Government to come to some understanding.

You will not be surprised to hear that the good faith of the Neapolitans is in very bad odor here, and that, therefore the version which sees in all these interviews but so many attempts to deceive Garibaldi and throw him off his guard finds most credit.

I told you in my letter of yesterday that I had heard from a good source Gen. Lesisia arrived from Naples not only with no conciliatory instructions, but the very reverse; and that the negotiations were entered into only with the view of beguling Garibaldi until all the preparations were completed. There is no doubt of one thing—that the same night the instructions of the Neapolitan ships were altered. They had been to embark all heavy stores from the castle and the palace. Not only was this immediately stopped after the arrival of the Saetta with Letizia, but ammunition and warlike stores were landed. At the same time a salling corvette, towed by two steamers, went off to Trapani to embark the troops stationed there, and bring them on to Palermo. The corvette has just arrived with these troops on board.

The transport of wounded from the Palace still continues; there must be more than 800 who have passed already. But the transport of provisions has considerably diminished. Either they are already sufficiently provided, or else there is no more to spare from the Castello.

This morning people who have stores of salt fish in the parts occupied by the troops came in complaining that their stores had been broken open, and their contents transported on board the men-of-war by boars belonging to the latter. There are so many stories told that I repeat only what is well-ascertained fact, and if I mention this, it is only because I myself saw something in barrels taken on board from the side where the column of the Foreign Brigade is encamped.

The prospect of negotiations has by no means diministrated the activity abovers in the defense.

where the column of the Foreign Brigade is encamped.

The prospect of negotiations has by no means diminished the activity shown in the defense. In the beginning barricades were thrown up everywhere, whether useful or not, and there was no time to regulate and control this activity. Now a general plan of defense has been drawn up; all the barricades which were useless have been leveled, others modified, others, again, built up ansew. By dint of exertion and good will as many as a dozen guns, mostly naval, were made serviceable and placed on carriages, men told off to serve them, cartridges made, ball and grape-shot prepared. Or sin shells are being manufactured on a large scale, and powder and builets got ready incessantly. The last official builetin at Naples tells people that Garibaldi is surrounded in Palermo, and will be soon annimitated. This morning a complaint came in from the column of the enemy stationed at the Porta di Termini that the squadre ushind had fired upon them. You have only to look all round the mountain chain which incloses Palermo, and you will see every night the fires of the insurgents outside blaze up in every direction. If any one can be said to be surrounded, one would rather say it is the Neupoliusns.

one can be said to be surrounded, one would rather say it is the Neapoliums.

The men and steres landed at Marsala are on their way hither. Two nights ago they were at Partenico, and it is hoped that they will be here either this evening or to-morrow morning.

No reliable information has yet come in respecting the second and much larger expedition which set off on the 26th from Leghorn. They must have landed further off. They cannot have met with obstacles, for all that Naples possesses in ships is concentrated on three or four points, and never goes out.

The news that Meesina has been bombarded is false, but this morning a gunboat coming from Malta by Catania brought the news that the insurgents had attacked the troops in the town, and caused great loss among them—400 to 500, it is stated—but could not dislodge them from their position in the Koyal Castle and the Cathedral, where they had intrenched themselves.

The troops which have quitted Girgenti are said by some to be at Termini, and by otners, on the south coast at Terranova. Nothing can give you a better idea of the difficulty that exists in making the different committees in the provinces and towns work properly

idea of the difficulty that exists in making the different committees in the provinces and towns work properly than the circumstance that, aithough the whole country is in the hands of the insurgents, there is no regular correspondence established with headquarters at Palermo. These people are not accustomed to govern themselves, and have no initiative. Now Governors are named for the Provinces, which, it may be hoped, will bring a certain unity of action into the movement throughout the whole country.

I have had so many other things to write about that I had no time to say anything about the provisional or-

I have had so many other things to write about that I had no time to say anything about the provisional organization which is being introduced. The evil which was most felt in this as well as every other Sicilian movement was the absence of unity of action. As soon as Garibaldi landed, and went a little way into the interior, all the most influential members of the aristocracy, as well as of the free communities, asked him to assume the Dictatorship in the name of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, and the command-in-chief of all the national forces.

The first thing, of course, was to organize the mili-tary forces. Until then it was, as you know, an affair of volunteers, who collected round one or another in-fluential man of their town or district, all independent ich other, and remaining together or goi

of each other, and remaining together or going home, as they pleased.

A decree of the 19th of May from Salemi institutes a militia, to which all belong from 17 to 50; those from 17 to 30 for active service in the field all over the country, those from 30 to 40 in their provinces, and those from 40 to 50 in their communes.

The officers for the active army are named by the Commander-in-Chief on the proposal of the commanders of the battalions; those of the second and third categories, only liable to local service, are chosen by the men themselves.

the men themselves.

But, as you may imagine, it is rather difficult to act up to this decree under the circumstances. Still, the taing in and about Palermo has made progress. The different squadre have been, according to their strength, transformed into companies and battalions, and their leaders invested with the rank the number of their leaders invested with the rank the number of their posts. leaders invested with the rank the number of their men confers on them. They have had their posts assigned to them, and they are getting by degrees accust med to a more regular organization about provisions and orders. But it is a derculean labor to introduce anything resembling order into this chaos, and to get the men to give up their individual fancies. The squadre are now regularly paid, and I don't think you could keep them together if they were not. They are called "Cacciatori dell'Etna"—not a bad name for people rather resembling that smoking, but

the wise very harmless volcano.

It is rather carious that the Sicilian patriots receive pay, while the enthusiastic North Italians who came to help have not received a farthing, and do not expect to receive anything.

Great activity prevails to get something resembling a site of the payer of red flannel shirts have been

uniform. A number of red flannel shirts have been made, and the greatest part of the Garibaldites are now in amform. The native militia are still in tacir brown fustian suit, which is generally worn all over the country, and is so alike that it makes a very good uniform a better one can be got.

If one considers that it is not two months since the If one considers that it is not two months since the last disarmament took place, it is astonishing what a quantity of guns seems to be still in the country. They are for the most part short guns, looking ranner like old-fashioned single-barreled fo wling pieces than muskets. Most of them are percussion, however, and only a few with the old fliat lock. From their appearance, most of them must date back to 1820 and earlier, only the percussion lock being of more recent construction—probably 1848-49. The longing for arms is something extraordinary. The strictest orders have been given to bring in all the muskets taken from the soldiers to headquarters. But few have ever arrived. The Picciotti take hold of them, have the barrels cut of and the stock a little altered, so as to make them difficult to otti take hold of them, have the barrels cut off and the stock a little altered, so as to make them difficult to stock a little altered, so as to make them difficult to secognize. No miser can be more greedy of dollars than a Picciotto is of ammunition. But he differs from the miser, as he does not keep it when he has got it. While the street right lasted, as soon as a troop had got some ammunition together, off they went, and occupied some houses at safe distance, blazing away at walls and in the air. They were, of course, soon at the end of their ammunition, and returned bragging how they had fought the Royals. Still, I should not wonder if this mad firing had really imposed on the soldiers, while there is no doubt that the noise they make encourages the squadre. Formerly, even in camp, it was difficult to keep them from blazing away a minute after they had been complaining of their want of ammunition. This now occurs very rarely. They

camp, it was difficult to keep them from blazing away a minute after they had been complaining of their want of ammunition. This now occurs very rarely. They have sobgred down a little, and have learnt the value of ammunition. I cannot help thinking they are consine-german to the Albanian Bashi-Bazoaks.

Beside the minuty organization, the civil organization has likewise begus. A Secretary of State has been named for tout purpose, who countersigns at the decrees of the Dictator. In each province mere is to be a Governor, with a Conneil chosen by the people. Most of those in the neighborhood have been named already, and the scorer all are named the beger it will already, and the sconer all are named the bester it will be. In times like these there must be a responsible

man at the head of each province with full powers. Committees talk a great deal, but do very little.

The town has assumed a rather more peaceful appearance, shops are beginning to open, but only by degrees. I informed you that before Garibaldi came to Palerno most of the shops and houses, had inscriptions describing them as foreign property—"Interess: Francesi," or "Americani," almost everywhere. It was sgainst the soldiers plundering. I don't think it would help much even against this, for it did not in the part which is in their power, but it is utterly unavailing against bomb-shells and fire. If you go up the Toledo or one of the by streets, you will be astonished to see the quantity of "English interests" gutted, and "French interests" with huge shot-holes in them. If the Powers, as they are obliged to do, ask for indemnity for all this damage done to their subjects, there will be a heavy bill against King Homba II. This will be, at any rate, a satisfaction for the off-hand manner in which the protest of the foreign inval commanders has been received.

We have already two papers, the Giornale Officiale of the Provisional Government of Sicily, and the Unita Italiana, which are hawked about in the street side by side with that horrible tunny-fish, on which send this letter off.

THE ATROCTTIES AT PALERMO.

The London Morning Post says:

Three hundred houses have been burned by the Neapolitans in one quarter of the town, and several convents, at the very moment of their retreat. The women and childron who sought to escape from the burning houses were killed.

The Carini Palace has been sacked and burned. As they retired, the soldiers set fire to all the houses on their way.

The Treasury, with 2,750,000f., is surrendered to Garibaldi.

Garibaldi.

A new truce has been agreed upon.

The forts of Termini and Trapani are evacuated.

The garison of Catania has pillaged the town, and a retreating on Messins.

THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, June 9 (via Marseilles).

Commander de Martino, the Neapolitan Minister, before leaving for Paris, had a conference with the Embassadors of France and Russia.

M. Fuggeri, a Colonel of the Pontifical Cavalry, has been arrested and imprisoned at Ancona.

The official Giornale di Roma announces the definitive fusion of the Railway Companies, and defers until the end of 1861, the construction of the railway to the Neapolitan frontier.

Neapolitan frontier.

The capital of the Pio Centrale Company is to remain at 175,000,000f.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, June 10.—The Council of the Empire has, from its first sitting, claimed the privilege of examining the projected budget for 1867, in accordance with the principles of the representative system. This motion having been agreed to by 42 against 13 votes, the Emperor has consented that in the second sitting a committee of 21 members shall be appointed to examine the budget. In this committee all the provinces in the Empire will be represented.

Vienna, June 11.—The full sittings of the enlarged Council of the Empire have been adjourned for a fornight. In the meantine, the Committee of Reicherath will continue the discussion of general business. The estimates relative to the direct and indirect taxaminitee.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 9 .- According to trustworthy informs tion, the Prince Regent has accepted the proposal of the Emperor Napoleon for a meeting during the Prince's stay at Baden-Baden. Other German princes are also expected to be there.

AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, April 24.—Another rich gold field has been discovered near Twofold Bay.

Mel bourne, April 25.—On account of a native rebellion in New-Zealand, troops have been dispatched from Melbourne, Sydney, and Hobart-Town. 210,000 onnces of gold have been shipped during the month.

Adelaide, April 26.—Large emigrations to Snowy River are taking place.

	nles at the	Stock	Exch	nnge	JUNE 25.
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20.000	do	84	50	do	
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2,000 Virginia State 6s... 94 200 Mich. Central Relicoad. 42 2,000 Tennessee State 6s... 981 100 do 47 2,000 Eric RR 5th Mor. B'ds 63 50 M. S. & N. I. Guar. St'k 28 1,000 Mich. So. 2d Mor. B'ds 52 30 do do

MONDAY, June 25-P. M. There was a fairly active Stock market to-day, with an appearance of firmness at the opening, which was lost as the call proceeded, and with some irregula-ity the quotations at the close were rather lower than at the opening. There was no very important feature developed. The bears were not vigorous sellers, while there was apparently an absence of outside orders to buy. At the Second Board the market had a downward tendency until after the regular session, when there was more disposition to buy, and a better feeling evinced, especially in Illinois Central, which, after selling at 631, advanced on small purchases to 63%, and closed at 63% bid. The figures of the traffic of the third week have not been received, but promise to show a large gain. Michigan Southern Guaranteed was an exception to the general tendency of the market, and after selling at 28, advanced to 281. The present earnings of the road indicate a surplus over expenses and interest for the guaranteed stock, although the floating debt will fo a while prevent any division of profits. Michigan Central was among the heaviest stocks. It fell of from the opening price, 482, to 472, under rumors that the result of the annual report was unfavorable. The receipts of the third week of June show a decrease of \$874 77 as compared with 1859. As compared with the report of December, 1859, the annual report gives the balance of income account reduced from \$218,622 6340 \$78,265 62, showing that the earnings of the road for the past six months have fullen short of the expenses, interest, &c., \$140,417 01. This less in six months' business fully accounts for the recent and rapid decline which has taken place in this stock from 54. Toledo lost a portion of the recent advance, and sold down to 31. Galena was heavy, and touched 62. Pacific Mail opened at 91, but at the close 90} was the best bid. There have been no further payments of dividends on overissued stock.

under a moderate demand, went to 52. At the close the market was strong at the following quotatious: United States 5s, 1874, 1044 a 1044; Virginia 6s, 93; a United States 5s, 1874, 1044 & 1042; Virginia 5s, 952 & 94; Tennessee 6s, 922 & 922; Missouri 6s, 842 & 842; Canton Company, 192 & 20; Cumberland Coal, Preferred, 13 & 14; Pacific Mail, 902 & 912; New-York Central Railroad, 812 & 82; Erie Railroad, 182 & 182; Hudson River Railroad, 472 & 48; Harlem Railroad, 124 & 124; Harlem Preferred, 39 & 391; Reading Railroad, 402 & 41; Michigan Central Railroad, 47 2 47; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 13 1 13; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Guaranteed, 287 #281; Panama Railroad, 126 2 128, ex div.; Illinois Central Railroad, 63½ ≈63½; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 62½ ≈62½; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 31½ ≈31½; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 69½ ≈70; Illinois Central, 91 2911; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 97 @98; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 727 @731.

The foreign bill market is dull, but firm at 1091 e

109; for Sterling; 5.15 @ 5.12; for Francs.
Freights-To Liverpool, 1,500 boxes Cheese at 50s. Freights—To Liverpool, 1,300 boxes Cheese at 308.;
700 firkins Butter at 50s.; 100 boxes Bacon at 35s;
and 20 boxes Tobacco at 4s. (all per steamer); 1,700
bbls. Flour at 1s. 10 d.; 35,000 bushels Wheat in bulk,
and bags at 71 & 8d.; 300 bbls. Rosin at 1s. 9d. ? 310
lb. To London, 300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.; 35,000
bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 8 d. To Glasgow, 30,000
bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 8 d. To Glasgow, 30,000 bushels Wheat, in shipper's bags at 7½ 28d.; 35,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. A brig of 300 tuns to St. Jago and back, with Sugar, at 50c. Two vessels to Turk's Island and back, with Salt, at 11c. P bushel. A vessel to Jamaica, and thence to Europe, on private terms. A brig of 350 tuns to south side of Cuba and back for \$2,100.

Meesrs. Atwood & Co. will pay the interest due 1st July on the bonds of the State of Iowa. Also, the interest due 1st on the bonds of the City of Quincy, Ill. The Bank of Commerce has declared a dividend of 31 ♥ cent, payable 2d July; the Park Fire Insurance Company a dividend of 10 ♥ cent; the Continental Bank 31 & cent; the Bank of the Commonwealth 34 P cent; the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company a vent; the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company as semi-annual dividend of 6 \(\psi\$ cent, payable July 2; the Terre Haute and Richmond Kailroad a semi-annual dividend of 5 \(\psi\$ cent, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in this city, on the 2d of July. Holders of farm mortgage bonds of the Wisconsin Railreads are requested to call at the office of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, No. 29 William street, where information of interest to them may be obtained. The Worcester and Nashua Railroad have declared a dividend of \$2 \$\text{\$\psi}\$ share, payable 5th July.

The semi-annual interest of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due July 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the bond, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange place, New-York. The coupons of the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company, due 1st of July, 1860, on \$400,000 First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid after that day at the office of Schuchardt & Gebhard. The Manhattan Savings Bank has declared the usual interest dividend.

The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway **\$14,384 23**

Mr. Jay Jarvis, late President of the Citizens' Bank,

The specie exports of the last week were erroneously

There were large sales of Corn at Chicago on Friday, the 22d, at 49 = 50 cents per bushel. The receipts since the 22d, at 49 50 cents per bushel. The receipts since
the advance are again increasing; one hundred and
two car loads—upward of 40,000 bushels—Grain were
received by the Illinois Central on Taursrday. Harvesting of Wheat will commence this week in Champaigne
County, 130 miles south of Chicago.

A private letter from Cincinnati states that the

Indianapolis and Cincinnati Road is doing a large business, which promises to be still larger in the Fall. The June earnings will show \$6,000 incre use on 1859.

At the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Chicago At the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company, held June 22, 1860, the following persons were elected as Directors for the ensuing year (being the same as the board of last year, except Mr. Kiddler elected in the place of J. H. Burch, esq., who, having some time previously tendered his resignation, peremptorily declined a re election): John Van Nortwick, Batavia, Ill., Chauncey P. Calton, Galesburg, Ill., James F. Joy, Detroit, Mich., Erastus Corning, Albany, N. Y., John M. Forbes, John W. Brooks, Samuel R. Spinney, Robert S. Watson, William Booth and Henry O. Kidder, Bos ton, Mass., and Edward L. Baker, New-Bedford. Mass.

Mr. Wm. Larned, for some time past resident Director here of the Galena and Chicago Road, has been appointed Treasurer of that road, and will leave in July to assume the duties of his appointment. The present Treasurer, Mr. Tucker, has been appointed to a new position. Mr. Larned's practical acquaintance with financial matters will enable him to be of important service to the Company.

The Commercial Advertiser of this evening says:

J. N. McCullough, the President of the Company, has been appointed receiver of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, under the pressure of a suit for \$122,000 due M. W. Baldwin & Co. for locomotives built for the road in 1857." It is the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road of which Mr. McCullough has been appointed receiver. Mr. J. B. Waring is Presi dent of the Toledo Road, which is not in any financial difficulties

Without any quotable change in rates, it is rather more difficult to make call loans or pass paper at the minimum rates. The banks are not taking paper from the brokers quits so freely, which throws more upon the street. Call loans are 4 251 7 cent, the current rate being 5 & cent. Strictly first-class short paper i passed at 41 25 P cent, and long at 5251 P

The latter description has less currency than last week. There is considerable activity and buoyancy in breadstuffs under the foreign news. The advices in dicate a large demand this year from abroad for our brendstuffs.

The weekly statement of Bank averages is more favorable than could have been anticipated after the considerable specie drain of the previous week. The specie reserve shows a loss of only three quarters of a million, while a California remittance is due this week to strengthen the bank vaults. Our receipts from the interior must have been larger than was supposed. Boston and Philadelphia are both indebted to us, and specie in moderate quantities is coming from both cities. The loan line shows a small expansion, and the

deposits a decrease of nearly a million. The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the Banks of New-York City June 16, and June 23:

And June 23;

Loans. \$123, 631, 9-3 \$122, 386, 565 Inc. \$496, 568

Specie 25, 785, 561 22, 385, 921 Dec. 759, 638

Circulation. 8, 999, 948 8, 779, 115 Dec. 49, 671

Net Deposits. 80, 600, 983 80, 620, 813 Dec. 917, 841 The movement of the Banks since Nov. 24, 1855

dend, equal to 132. In the Bond market there is not Sept. 5, 1877. 112,221,365 10,227,965 8,673,192 79,481,317 much movement, the most baoyant description being Oct. 8, 1877. 105,635,469 11,476,817 7,985,197 67,570,531	fallen short of the expenses, interest, &c., \$140,417 01. This less in six months' business fully accounts for the recent and rapid decline which has taken place in this stock from 54. Toledo lost a portion of the recent advance, and sold down to 31. Galema was heavy, and touched 62. Pacific Mail opened at 91, but at the close 901 was the best bid. There have been no further payments of dividends on overissued stock. Panama was heavy, 126 being the best bid, ex dividend, equal to 132. In the Bond market, there is not such a superscript the payment description being	Local Special Circul Nov. 24, 1855 492,812,408 417,700,223 477,71 Jen'y 2, 1857 100,144,153 11,172,244 3,67 Jen'y 21, 1857 11,252,833 11,191,255 2,67 1857 11,276,712 11,143,964 3,67 48,764 7, 1657 111,820,409 11,707,346 8,48 April 4, 1857 14,803,902 11,503,702 8,48 April 4, 1857 14,803,902 13,103,715 3,03 100,6 6, 1857 114,406,233 12,807,154 3,03 June 6, 1857 116,044,803 12,807,154 3,03 July 31, 1857 126,077,604 12,807,154 3,03 3,13 1,15 3,03 3,13	79,667
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Tanum of the Loans, Specie, Circulation, and Deposits of the Banks of the City of New York, for the week ending Satur-day, June 23, 1860, to which is affixed the Capital of each Bank. Amount amount of amount amount of Loans and of of Circu-Capital. Discounts. Specie. lation. B. of N. Y. 2,985,755 Manhattan. 2,050,000 Merchants 2,732,212 Mechanics 2,000,000 3,483,508 2,288,562 1,808,134 4,929,353 1,718,010 B. of Am. Phenix...
City...
Tradesm's.
Fulton ...
Chemical..
Mer. Ex.
National..
Eut. & Dr.
Mec. & Tr.
Greenwich 311,894 802,362 227,136 1,213,226 1,928,672 2,145,827 2,174,218 B. S. N. Y. Am. Ex...

3,199,972 7,388,653 13,126,489 Commerce. Broadway. 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 422,700 2,000,000 2,577,368 1,786,068 2,526,778 1,052,072 3,314,469 803,968 460,512 211,589 888,005 102,716 139,126 422,721 185,449 157,932 1,002,554 196,147 219,402 251,769 204,819 547,091 2,380,388 547,091 1,695,440 114,149 5,307,219 507,377 1,002,223 162,630 573,454 85,260 979,967 147,232 565,731 67,045 2,742,678 324,459 5,298,154 1,256,125 567,204 372,250 Imp. & Tr. Park..... Artisans'... Mec. B. As 877,259 68,676 128,657 96,135 45,775 50,088 600,000 500,000 275,520

Total.... 9.143,632 125 896,567 3,350 92. 8,770 11 10 620,813

portant case is now hearing before Judge Powell of the Circuit in Chambers in that city, relative to a contro-versy between the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, as to the control of the line between Galesburg and Bur-

The New-Orleans Pricayane of Julie 22 reports:

"Exchange continued inactive, and operations indicated no increase of my kind, either foreign or domestic. Offerings have become exceedingly reduced, and the demand is still better than nominal for any class of bills. Drawers, however, are still unwilling to make concessions, previous rates are generally submitted to. We repeat officers: Clear Sterlung bills, 1102 blank rates for direct renditance, 116 2010; bills with shipping documents attached, 109@109; Francs, 5f. 08;205f. 124

consin on the foreclosure of a Farm Mortgage given to the La Crosse and Milwankee Railroad Company, the Court held:

In order to decide this case, two questions remain to be determined: Was the taking of the note and mortgage for stock, an attempt by the Company to execute powers not delegated? or was it a mere means of executing those that were conferred? If it was the latter, then was it a means which the Company was prohibited from using?

Upon the first question there seems to be no room for doubt. The Company did not attempt to do anything, except to execute its power of building a railroad. The defendant was willing to take stock, but had not the money to pay for it. He was willing to give his note for it, and secure it by a mortgage. The Company took it in payment with the sole intention of transferring it to raise the money. The result is the same as it would never here.

its power of building a railroad. The defendant was willing to take stock, but had not the money to pay for it. He was willing to give his note for it, and secure it by a mortage. The Company took it in payment with the sole intention of transferring it to raise the money. The result is the same as it would have been if the defendant had mortaged his farm to a third party and obtained the money himselt and paid it for his stock. In the end, by either method, the Company has the money; the defendant, the tock, and the third party, the mortage. The Company has simply resorted to a double transaction to get the money for its stock, instead of a single one. But it was a means tending directly to the execution of its power of building a railroad, by disposing of its stock for the money necessary therefor.

The other question is, whether this means was prohibited to the Company? And toward this point the strongest argument for the mortageor is directed. It is said that the charter provides a specific method of raising funds for building the road; that is, by opening books for subscript; and that this method having been provided for, every other is necessarily excluded. As a part of the argument, it is assumed that the charter contemplates and requires a payment in cash, and therefore that the Company is in effect forbidden to receive anything else as such. This assumptions so focusive necessary, for the validity of the whole argument depends upon it. Let us examine whether it is correct. There is no express provision in the charter that the stock must be paid for in cash. Is such a provision implied? It was suggested that he language fixing the amount of each share of whole argument depends upon it. Let us examine whether it is correct. There is no express provision in the charter that the stock must be paid for in cash. It was said that "dollars" mean money, and was not descriptive of anything else. But this suggestion seems entitled to but little weight, when it is romembered that money is the standard of value, an

and not observed, then he was have any than bleeters might prescribe the manner, for it was already fixed beyond their control, the power to prescribe for their manner of pay-ment includes that of directing in what it should consist, which of course would be limited by the general purposes of the char-

It also gives them power to make "such covenants, contracts, and agreements, with any person or persons, copartnership or corporation whatsoever, as the execution and management of the works and the convenience and interests of the Company may require." This is certainly comprehensive language, and includes the power to make the contract in question, unless it is limited by other specific provisions relating directly to that subject matter, and we line none having that effect.

imited by other specific provisions relating directly to that subject matter, and we fine none having that effect.

"Cases already referred to, and a number of others cited on the plaintiff's brief, statish fully the proposition that a corporation may receive a note in payment for stock and that having done so, they cannot refuse the party giving it the privileges of a corporation. In R. R. Co. agt. Hickman, 25 Fenn. St., 315, it is expressly decided that the provisions of the statute concerning the powers of the Commissioners are not applicable to the acts of the Company after it is organized. And that under the general power to prescribe the manner of paying for stock, and to make contracts, &c., it may take payment in labor, materials, or snything necessary for the building of the road. In Carr agt Le Fevre, 27 Fenn. St., 415, it was held that a transfer of land to be need for the purposes of the corporation, was a good payment for stock. In Brown and Brothers agt. Illius, 27 Conn. 84, the entire stock of a corporation had been poid for in real and personal estate necessary for the use of the Company. The court below charmed that it was a wild payment, and though the Saprene Court did not find it necessary to decide the polut, they say they are "strongly inclined to think there was no error on this point." In the case of Treadwell and ansher agt. Salasbury Man. Co. and others, 7 Gray, 465, it was held that where the circumstances of an existing corporation justified a sile of its eatire property, its taking payment in the stock of a new corporation did not render the transaction illegal. The Court said "the new stock is taken in lieu of money, to be distributed among those stockholders who are willing to receive it, or to be converted into money by those who do not desire to refain it." In the Cincinnati & K. C. Company agt. Clarkson, 7 Ind., 562, it was held that the Company had power to dispose of its stock for any thing evops money had no power to dispose of its stock for any thing evops money had no powe

Total by all Routes, June 26.—16,896 bbls. Flour, 270 bbls. Corn Meal, 37,760 bush. Wheat, 45,000 bush. Corn, 9,855 bush. Oats, 7,600 bush. Malt, 432 pkgs. Provisions, 1,203 pkgs. Whisky, 482 pkgs. Lard, 520 pkgs. Uil Cake.

Live Stock on the N. Y. and Eric Railroad.

For the week ending Monday, June 25, 1950.

For the week ending Monday, June 25—100 cars Cattle, 8 cars Hogs. 10 cars Sheep, and 10 cars Horses, making 123 car-loads of live stock—add 186 cars of express freight, making total number of cars hauled by Stock Express during the week, 286. Increase of cars hauled by Stock Express, 10.

MARRIRD.

BLYDENBURGH—PACKARD—On Monday, June 18, by the Rev. N. E. Smith, Wm. Judson Blydenburgh to Maria C. Packard, all of Brooklyn.

GRAHAM—JINNINGS—In this city, on Monday, June 18, by the Rev. Wm. J. Allston, Charles Graham and Miss Elizabeth Jimings, all of this city.

OAKES—HOPKINS—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 25, 1860, by the Rev. Henry Blauchard, Mr. Burdett S. Oakes to Miss Eliza M. Hopkins, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BOWES—In this city, on Scuday morning, June 24, John Bowes, a native of Queens County, Ireland, in the 28th year of his age.

CLARKE—On Monday, June 25, Elizabeth McKie, only daughter of George W. and Mary Jane Clarke, aged I year, 8 months

ter of George W. and Mary Jane Clarke, aged I year, 8 months and 8 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her parents residence, No. 218 Fourth street, on Wednesday, 27th fast, at 10 o'clock a m., wi hout further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

wi hout further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DEBRICKSON—In this city, on Sunday afternoon, June 24, after a lingering illness, Eleanor Jane, wife of James T. Derrickson in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 30 Market street.

St. Louis and Fhindelphia papers please copy.

DEACON—At Birmingham, N. J., on Monday, June 18, Anna N., wife of James W. Deacon, and daughter of the late John and Ann W. Hillyad.

Philadelphia Ledger please copy.

HANABERGH—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, June 24, of cry sipelas, Charlotte, widow of the late Peter Hanabergh, in the \$2d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 118 Noth Fourth street, near Fifth street, Brooklyn, E. D., JARVIS—In this city, on Saturday, June 23, Jay Jarvis, in the 58th year of his age.

The residves and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie streets, on Wednesday, 77th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

McMENOMY—In this city, on Sunday, June 24, suddenly, the Rev Dr. McMenomy.

PERRY—At Bediord N. H., on Monday, June 25, Capt. Ebenezer Petry, gged 33 years.

PERRY—In this city, on Saturday, June 23, George P. Perry, aged 31 years.
PATUN—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 23, Anna Paton, daughter of David and Anna E. Paton.
SPADER—On Sunday, June 24, Annie Vanderbilt, only child of Jeremish V. and Maria L. Spader, aged 1 year, 3 months and 9 days.
The friends of the farsily are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents. No. 237 State street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m.
SELLICK—In this city, on Sunday morning, June 24, of consumption, Emeline, wife of Sands Selick, aged 47 years.
WOOD—In West Chester, Pa., on Tuesday, June 19, at the residence of her son, John Wood, jr, Martha, widow of the late John Wood of this city, aged 12 years.

In eleanship Neto-York, from Bremen and Southampton-Mrs.

M. Schmiot, Miss Maria Peters, Mrs. Joseph Schorn, Miss Johanne Wiessmer, Mis. Theo. Boormann, Miss A. Boormann, Miss M. Loce, Misses M. and L. Kampe, Miss B. Oppenheim, Misses K. and C. Daughty, Mrs. A. Tatt and family, Mrs. Albert U. Bendy. H. Buck.
In brig Scotland, from Ponce, P. R.—Mrs. Rosa Mandra, Miss
Julia Mandra, Miss Rosa Mandra, Miss A. E. Scrquy, Miss J. D.
Montagna, Miss E. Whitmore, Miss M. E. Whitmore, Master G.
Whitmore, Mrs. E. Ferris.

Sun-Rises... 4:30 | Sets... 7:25 | Moon-Sets... 12:00 | Sets... 12:30 | Sets... 12:00 | Sets... 12:37 | Gov. Island... 1:47 | Hell-Gate.... 2:22

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-YORKJUNE 25.

Cleared.

Cleared.

Steamship—Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana.
Shipa—Southampton, Austin, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; L.
Napoleon (Ham.), L. E. Amsinck & Go.; M. Livingston,——,
Autwerp, W. F. Schmidt.
Barks—Australia, Moule, Havre; Hector, Emerson, Bordeanz,
Post & Suall; Restless, Lathrop, St. Martha, &c., Handy &
Everett; Traveller (Br.), Randai, Rio Janeiro; Gersere (Nap.),
Piranoelli, Cadiz. Draper & Devlin; Aberfoyle (Br.), Waugh,
Hult, J. C. Smith & Son; Arctimas, Waugh, St. Jago, Metcalf &
Duncan; C. Ellens, Ellens, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan;
J. K. L. Straupe, Miramichi, M. K. Jesup & Co.
Beriss—J. T. Andersou, King, St. Mark's, Mailler, Lord &
Quereau; J. E. Avery, Ryder, Salem, master; Alpha (Br.),
Holms, Hantsport, D. R. Dewolf; J. B. King (Br.), Wilmington,
D. R. Lewolf; Water Witch, Laraway, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray; J. S. Cotton, Crowell, Malta; Proteus, Collins, St. Jago, J.
E. Ward & Co.
Schooners—D. B. Baylee, Jayne, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord &
Quereau; J. W. Hughes, Davis, Georgotown, master; H. Lewis,
Sanders, Newport, master.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York (Brem.), Von Santen, Bremen June 10 and Southampton June 13, at 5 p m., mdss. and pass to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt. Had the four first days strong westerty winds; afterward fice weather. June 21, at 8 s. m., lat 45 35, ion. 49, passed a large iceberg.
Secanship Locast Point, French, Baltimore 2 days, mdse. t
H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Secanship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, mdse. and pass. t nery, Berry, Savannah, mdse. and pass. to

H. B. Croinwell & Co.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, indse. and pass. to H. B. Cronwell & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, indse. and pass. to H. B. Croinwell & Co.

Ship Excelsior, Swift, Liverpool 38 days, indse. and pass. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. June 13, lat. 43 53, lon. 49 30, spoke hahing schr. Delant, with 3,090 fish; 21st, lat. 41 50, lon. 69 50, spoke hahing schr. Delant, with 3,090 fish; 21st, lat. 41 50, lon. 69 31, lon. 69, spoke bark Iona, of and from Boston, bound S.; 21th, lat. 40 38, lon. 63, signaled ship Art Union, secring E. The Excelsion has had a continuation of light winds and calms the entire pas-

tiark Star Light (of Boston), Powell, Palermo April 29, via Gibraltar May 25, fruit to Bassett & Bacon June 7, iat. 40 30, Ion. 38 20, spoke bark Moneyrich (of Boston), from Savannah for Beyrout, I7 days ont June 23, Nantucket Lightship bearing N. Is miles, spoke ship Art Union, from Calcutta for Boston. Brig J. B. George, Snow, Boston 2 days, in ballast to master. Schr. Rising Sun, Smith, Jonesport, Me., 4 days, spars to master.

Schr. Rising San, Smith, Jonesport, Me., 4 days, spars to master. Schr. Henrietts, Shaw, Bangor 6 days, lumber to Simpson &

Schr. Henrietta, Shaw, Bangor 6 days, number to sumpson a Clapp.
Schr. Ocean Bird (Br.), Lockport, Windsor, N. S., 9 days, plaster to D. R. Dewolf
Schr. T. A. Ward, Hoff, Palermo May 2, passed Gibraitar May 22 fruit to master.
Schr. Larukah (of Bremen), Atwood, Lingann, C. B., 10 days, coal to E. Cemard, vessel to master.
Schr. S. L. Tülley (Br.), Bishop, Hillaboro, N. S., 9 days, plaster to P. I. Nevins & Son.
Schr. Spray (Br.), Shaw, St. Andrews 14 days, lumber to D. R. Dewolf. R. Dewolf. Schr. C. Fantauzzi, Wooster, Eastport 6 days, laths and fish to

Schr. Gipsy, Ingalls, Machies 4 days, lumber to Simpson &

Schr. Gipsy, Ingalls, Machias 4 days, lumber to Simpson & Maylew.

Schr. Honesty, Paulin, Maine 5 days, heading to master.

Schr. M. H. Reed, Kelley, New Bedford for Albany.

Schr. Thomas Hiz, Hall, Rockiand 4 days, lime.

Schr. Chailenge, Wright, Bangor 7 days, lumber to master.

Schr. Banner. Tufts, Oloucester 3 days, lish to master.

Schr. Head Gleam, — Gloucester 3 days, lish to master.

Schr. Flying Fish, Low, Gloucester 3 days, lish to master.

Schr. Fl. S. mith, Briggs, Albany for New-Bedford.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Albany for New-Bedford.

Schr. Henry Clay, Cole. Albany for New-Bedford.

Schr. Henry Clay, Cole. Albany for New-Bedford.

Schr. Hanger, Blackwell, Philadelphia for New-Bedford.

Schr. Jedade, Fettigrove, Calais 5 days, lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Join Totten, Coleman, Bover, N. H., 3 days.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, mdse. to J. & N.

Briggs. Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, mdre. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
SAILED—Steamship Quaker City for Havana.
SAILED—Bark J. D. Walker, from Matanzas. [By pilot-bost
Wm. Foulkes.
WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; sunset S. S. E., very light.

By Telegraph.

By Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, June 23. The screw steamship Hunteville of Cremwell's line, from New-York, arrived here at 10 e'clock on Sunday morning.

SANDY HUGE, June 25, sunset.—No recash in sight. Wind wiry light, W. Weather hary.

h1GHLANDS, June 25, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light E. Weather cliear.

LONG BEAMEH, June 25, sunset.—No vessels in sight. Wind light E. Weather clear.

HOMEOPATHY for DOMESTIC ANIMALS

The world owes much to Homeopathy—more, probably, thas ever been told, or will ever be known. It is something to emancipated from drugs, from lancets, leeches, blisters, a poisons; but it is more, to be relieved from the fear of them, a to be restored and preserved by forces mild as the breath of lor and gentle as the dews of heaven—forces unknews and my wealed, until elicited by the genius of this system.

But these benefits are not confined to the human species. It insis may enjoy them as well; and heaven knows how must they need them. For to them the day of sickness is not more the day of doom, but of suffering and of torture as well. In rance and crueity seemed to have controlled this branch of medies—not that men are of necessity careless in regard to lives of their summals, or designedly cruel as to the measured to restore them when sick; but so little real knowles prevails concerning their diseases, and so much error as to proper methods of cure, that fatality and the most absurd a cruel measures almost of necessity prevail. Some judicle stock-owners, taught by experience the fatality of the comm methods of treatment, notwithstanding the torture and expendave more humanely, if not more wisely, abandoned all trement, preferring to let nature contend with disease alone, rad than with disease and drugs united. But, thanks to Homeopatithers is a better way.

ment, preferring to let nature contend with disease alone, rather than with disease and drugs united. But, thanks to Homeopathy, there is a better way.

For many years past, Homeopathy has been applied to the diseases of all domestic animals in Europe, with the most brilliant success. In this country and the British Isles, within the last few years, not only have individual practitioners applied its remedies with equal success, but some large veterinary inetitations, and most of our principal traveling equestrian troops and memaguries, employ it exclusively in all diseases of their horses, experience having shown them its great values and cunative power, and its immense superiority over every other method. But the inherent intricacies of the system rendered its general introduction for the cure of animals impossible; and though, in the hands of some practitioners and some veterinary surgeons, it worked wonders enough to show its astochaling capacities, yet to the masses it has remained a sealed book.

The principal of Specific Hemeopathy, which has proved so efficient in popular use, we have now applied to the diseases of domestic animals, and, from numerous trials, have proved if an entire success. A Manual, concise and yet complete, gives a full account of the diseases make the treatment simplicity itself. With this case and Manual, an advertisement of which appears in another column, every owner of stock may know every alment among them, and can treat it successfully.

Not among the least benefits conferred by this new method is the ease and simplicity with which the proper medicine is administered. No tying, bottling struggling, or choking are necessary. A neat little glass instrument (the Medicator) is put into the medicine, and takes up the requisite dose—a few drops—and, at the proper moment, placed in the mouth of the animal and discharged, in an instant the dose is given, and an amount of labor is thus saved to the owner, and of suffering to the animal, which is by no means trivial. Hundreds of animals Specifies. Several of our most experienced horsemen have give it their unqualified commendation, and use it daily in the

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, PULMONARY MURRAIN, LUNG

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, PULMONARY MURRAIN, LUNG DISEASE.

This disease is not at this time a frequent one in the United States, at least in its more violent or epidemic form; but in Europe and the British Isles it has been known for many years, and has, at times, raged as a most destructive and fatal epidemic, sweeping off a large proportion of the stock on a farm, and destroying every animal stracked. Old-school treatment has met it, and tried its resources upon it with much the same results as it has met the cholera, or similar new diseases; and, after having assiduously purged, violently blistered, and seatoned its patients, and tried all its arts upon them, has only seen the victims die a little quicker under such treatment than without any at all—so much so, that the belief obtains among very many cow-keepers that the disease is uterly incurable.

Within the past year it has made its appearance in this country, said to have been imported from Holland, and making sad ravages among the best imported stock of that vicinity. Within a few short months, it has extended in various directions from its first locality, overleaped all precautiounry measures thus far essayed for its arrest and removal, and is, at this moment, occasioning the greatest slarm. The sitempt to stay its progress by a sanitary cordon, and the indiscriminate slaughter of all animals tainted or suspected, though proper in themselves in reasonable limits, it is safe to say will fall, as all such attempts have failed in regard to cholers, and similar diseases. Such invasions are only subdued when their true Homeopathlo treatment is understood, and the preventive measures suggested by the law of Similia applied. That this will be the experience in regard to this new enemy, we do not hesitate to affirm, According to all experience, it will prevail more or less extensively in this country, and hence it is well to be equainted with its symptoms and treatment.

Homeopathy has been very successful in subdaing the disease; and we are assured, from repeated t

dves a full account of this

MASSACHUSETTS CATTLE DISEASE,

Together will all its symptoms, stages and PREVENTION

CULATIVE treatment, in language so plain and direction
simple that every cattle owner may readily preserve or our
hord.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC

VETERINARY SPECIFICS,

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, and HOGS. A.—For Fevers—Inflammations of the Lungs or Chest, Brain, Eyes, Throat, Liver, Belly; Convulsions, Staggers, Fright,

A A.—For Fevers—Inflammations of the Lungs or Chest, Brain,
Eyes, Throat, Liver, Belly; Convulsions, Staggers; Fright,
Fear, &c.

B B.—For Spavin, Founder, Strains, Injuries, Curb, Splint, Stiffe,
Rheumatism, Results of Over Fatigue.

C C.—For Distemper, Gleet or Strangles, Glanders, Farey, Nasel,
Discharges, Swelled Glands, Scab and Rot in Sheep.

D.—For Worms, Botts or Grubs; Leng, Round, Pin or Tape
Worms; Cohe, or disease in consequence.

E E.—For Coughs; Heaves; Broken Wind, Whistles, Thick
Wind; Influenza; Labored, Difficult Breathing; Fleuropneumonis in Cattle or Horses.

F.—For Colic; Belly-Ache; Wind-Blown; Diarrhes, Dysentery: Licuid or Bloody Discharges; Bloody Murscie

FF-For Colic; Belly-Ache; Wind-Blown; Dia tery; Liquid or Bloody Discharges; Bloody G-For Miscerriage, Abortion; Retained after I G G-For Miscertage, Abortion; Retained after Birth; Hemorrhage, &c.
H H-For Scanty, Suppressed, Difficult, or Bloody Urination; Inflamed Ridneys, Urethrs, or Bladder.
I R-Fer Eruptions: Mange, Farcy; Grease; Thrush, Abecess: Ulcers, Fistula; Swellings; Erysipelas; Siplic and Malgnant Inflammations.
J J-For Indivertion; Jaundice or Yellow Water Constipation; Results of Over-Feeding; Ill Condition; Staring Cost;

J.—For Indirection; Janhaice or Leuce to account the Results of Over-Feeding; Ill Condition; Staring Coat; Paralysis.

The above ten Specifics are put up inlarge ounce flat vials, in fluids, and inclosed in a neat manogany case, and accompanied with Book of Directions, giving full description of the diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and dogs, and full directions as to medicine-doses, and the best method of treating them. It is to medicine-doses, and the best method of treating them. It is to medicine-doses, and all those engaged in raising and handling stock, and far exceeds in simplicity and value any case or system ever prepared for the public. It will pay for itself several times over every year in the value of stock saved by the timely use of the proper specific, to say nothing of time, labor, and money thrown away in trying to ourse by other means.

PRICE:

List or

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDITES lo. Price of single boxes—cer l—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation—Heat, Pain. Resilements.

- For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed.

- For Colic, Teething, Crying, and Wakefulness, Slew Growth, and Feebleness of Infants.

- For Darrhes of Children or Adults, Cholera Indantum, and Summer Complaint.

- For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripines, Billons Colic, Fall Dysentery

- For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, and Vounting, Asthmatic Bresthing.

Colle, Fall Dysentery.

G-For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nauses, and Vounting, Asthmatic Breathing.

7-For Coughs, Colds, Hourseness, Branchitis, Influenza, and Sare Throat.

8-For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neursigis, and Tio Doloreux.

25

5-For Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head.

15

10-For Dyspopsia, weak, acid, or deranged Stemach, Constigution, Liver Complaint.

11-For Suppressed Meuses, or scanty, or delaying, green stekness.

25

26-For Leucorrhea or Whites, hearing down, too profuse Messes.

Menses. 13—For Croup, hoarse croupy Cough, difficult and opp Breathing.

14—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald
Head, Barber's itch.

15—For Rheumstam, Pain, Lameness, or screness in the
Chest, Back, Side, or Limbs.

16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old
Inversate Arms. rnal or external, blind or bleeding, rec

11—For Files, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate.

12—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Faffing or Weak Sight.

19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing. Cold in the Head, Influenza.

20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and pallisting it, or Spasmodic Cough.

21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration.

22—For Ear Discharges, noise in the head, impaired hearing, eargh.

23 For Scrofula, Enlarged Gimeds and Tonsils, Swellings, and Old Ulcers.

23—For Sore Mouth or Canker. 50
PRICE.
The entire set case of Twenty-eight large vials, it increece, and Book of Directions. 57 00
Case of Twenty large vials, it increece, and Book of Directions.
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions.

Case of Fifteds boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and Hook of Direc-Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and Book of Direc-Large case of 2 cz. vials, for Planters and Physicians....... 15 00 Single boxes, with directions as above, 20c., 50c., or \$1.

F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

No. 562 Broadway, New-York.